

REMARKS

Upon entry of the present amendment, claims 1-4 will remain pending in the above-identified application with claims 1-2 standing ready for further action on the merits and claims 3-4 standing withdrawn from consideration based upon an earlier Restriction Requirement of the Examiner.

Claim 1 has been amended. The present amendment to claim 1 does not introduce new matter into the application as originally filed. Specifically, support for this amendment occurs at page 6, lines 4-5 of the present specification. It is noted that the instant amendment to claim 1 has also been made, at least in part, in view of comments set forth at page 3, line 1 to page 4, line 8 of the outstanding Office Action.

Applicants assert that the instant proposed amendment raises no issues of new matter, and requires no further consideration and/or search on the Examiner's part. Additionally, the instant proposed amendment either places the case in condition for allowance and/or places the claims in better form for appeal (by simplifying outstanding issues). As such, entry of the instant amendment is respectfully requested at present, as is a favorable allowance on the merits.

Claim Rejections Under 35 USC § 102(b)

Claims 1-2 have been rejected under the provisions of 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by **Yamada et al.** US '553 (US 4,491,553).

Reconsideration and withdraw of this rejection is respectfully requested based on the following considerations.

Legal Standard for Determining Anticipation

“A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). “When a claim covers several structures or compositions, either generically or as alternatives, the claim is deemed anticipated if any of the structures or compositions within the scope of the claim is known in the prior art.” *Brown v. 3M*, 265 F.3d 1349, 1351, 60 USPQ2d 1375, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2001) “The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim.” *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). The elements must be arranged as required by the claim, but this is not an *ipsissimis verbis* test, i.e., identity of terminology is not required. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Legal Standard for Determining Prima Facie Obviousness

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

“There are three possible sources for a motivation to combine references: the nature of the problem to be solved, the teachings of the prior art, and the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill in the art.” *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1357, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1457-58 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (The combination of the references taught every element of the claimed invention, however without a motivation to combine, a rejection based on a *prima facie* case of obvious was held improper.).

“In determining the propriety of the Patent Office case for obviousness in the first instance, it is necessary to ascertain whether or not the reference teachings would appear to be sufficient for one of ordinary skill in the relevant art having the reference before him to make the proposed substitution, combination, or other modification.” *In re Linter*, 458 F.2d 1013, 1016, 173 USPQ 560, 562 (CCPA 1972).

Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. “The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art.” *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also *In re Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1342-44, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1433-34 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (discussing the importance of relying on objective evidence and making specific factual findings with respect to the motivation to combine references); *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently held that the teaching, suggestion, motivation test is a valid test for obviousness, but one which cannot be too rigidly applied. See *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 SCt 1727, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (U.S. 2007). The Supreme Court in *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, *ibid.*, reaffirmed the Graham factors in the determination of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). The four factual inquiries under Graham are:

- (a) determining the scope and contents of the prior art;
- (b) ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims in issue;
- (c) resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art; and
- (d) evaluating evidence of secondary consideration.

Graham v. John Deere, 383 U.S. 1, 17-18, 148 USPQ 459, 467 (U.S. 1966).

The Court in *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, *supra.*, did not totally reject the use of "teaching, suggestion, or motivation" as a factor in the obviousness analysis. Rather, the Court recognized that a showing of "teaching, suggestion, or motivation" to combine the prior art to meet the claimed subject matter could provide a helpful insight in determining whether the claimed subject matter is obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Even so, the Court in *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, *ibid.*, rejected a rigid application of the "teaching, suggestion, or motivation" (TSM) test, which required a showing of some teaching, suggestion, or motivation in the prior art that would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the prior art elements in the manner claimed in the application or patent before holding the claimed subject matter to be obvious.

Accordingly, while the courts have adopted a more flexible teaching, suggestion, motivation (TSM) test in connection with the obviousness standard based on the *KSR v. Teleflex*

case, which case involved a mechanical device in a relatively predictable technological area, it remains true that, despite this altered standard, the courts recognize inventors face additional barriers in relatively unpredictable technological areas as noted in *Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. v. Alphapharm Pty., Ltd.*, 83 USPQ2d 1169 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

Further, the Examiner bears the initial burden of presenting a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992). “[R]ejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.” *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1336, quoted with approval in *KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1741, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007).

Distinctions Over the Cited Art

Considering the USPTO’s comments bridging page 3, line 1 to page 4, line 8 of the outstanding Office Action, the Applicant has amended claim 1 herein to restrict the claimed feature of index Y/X from “0.1 or less” to “0.04 or less”, wherein the value X is an average value of intensities of aluminum characteristic X-ray measured by scanning a beam on a straight line on the composite with an electron-probe X-ray microanalyzer and the value Y is a standard deviation of the intensities.

The USPTO further asserts at page 4, lines 9-13 of the outstanding Office Action that “it is not clear if the difference in tensile strength of the resin composite of the present invention and that of Yamada et al. is due to the difference in Y/X or due to these other differences”.

In response to this statement, The USPTO Examiner is respectfully requested to look at and consider the difference in Y/X of Example 1 and Comparative Example 1 in the present specification.

	Y/X	Tensile Strength
Example 1	0.038	6.8
Comparative Example 1	0.116	4.1

The present claim 1 requires Y/X of 0.04 or less, and Example 1, whose Y/X is 0.038, provides good correlation and support as to the importance of this recited parameter in achieving unexpectedly superior results. For example, as shown above Example 1 possesses much superior results as compared to the Comparative Example 1 in the area of tensile strength (*i.e.*, 6.8 *verses* 4.1).

Yamada et al. US '553 does not at all teach or suggest the present invention having features including the index Y/X, and provides no teaching, reason or rationale to those of ordinary skill in the art that would allow them to arrive at the instant invention as claimed. As such, it is submitted that the instant invention as recited in pending claims 1-2 under consideration at present is both novel and non-obvious over the teachings and disclosure of Yamada et al. US '553. Any contentions of the USPTO to the contrary must be reconsidered at present.

CONCLUSION

Based upon the amendments and remarks presented herein, the Examiner is respectfully requested to issue a Notice of Allowance clearly indicating that each of pending claims 1-2 are allowed and patentable under the provisions of Title 35 of the United States Code.

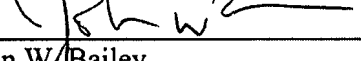
Further, upon allowance of claims 1-2, rejoinder of withdrawn method claims 3-4 is respectfully requested in accordance with the procedures set forth in MPEP § 821.04.

Should there be any outstanding matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact John W. Bailey (Reg. No. 32,881) at the telephone number below, to conduct an interview in an effort to expedite prosecution in connection with the present application.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37.C.F.R. §§1.16 or 1.14; particularly, extension of time fees.

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Respectfully submitted,

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